"INCREASING THE WATER SUPPLY OF WASHINGTON." LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF TUNNEL, SHOWING LINED SECTIONS.

How It is Proposed to Increase the military court of inquiry, which preferred charges against Major Lydecker, the en-Supply.

TO COMPLETE THE TUNNEL PROJECT

History of the Abandonment Eight Years Ago.

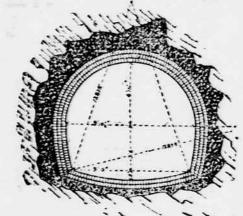
ARIOUS OPINIONS

Congress, the prospect seems good for prompt action to increase the water supply of the city of Washington. All that is required to bring about that much desired result is the enactment into law of the joint resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator McMillan last week, providing for the completion of the Lyderker tunnel in accordance with the plan of the board of expert engineers, as approved by the Secretary of War and the chief of engineers of the army. The joint resolution makes immediately available for the purpose the unexpended balance of \$266,746.38 of the general appropriation for the tunnel, and appropriates \$603,254, the balance estimated as necessary to execute the project.

Inasmuch as it will take considerable time to complete the project, it is extremely desirable that the work be started as soon as possible. Therefore the hope is widely expressed that there will be no unnecessary letay on the part of Congress in making the required legislative provisions for the ork, so that active operations can begin

The Scheme for Increasing the Supply This prospect has naturally awakened renewed interest in the local water system and the approved plan for its extension. The present system of water supply may be briefly described as follows:

A dam crosses the Maryland and Virginia channels of the Potomac river and the interlying Conn's Island, at Great Falls, about fourteen miles above Rock creek. A gravity conduit, nine feet in diameter and the miles long, with a slope of nine inches the mile, conveys the Potomac water m immediately above this dam to Dale-



Three-ring arch, with invert. Dry stone backing, carlia reservoir, which crosses the boundary of the District of Columbia. A continuation of this conduit, nearly two miles long. conveys the water from the Dalecarlia to distributing reservoir, which is about 1.75 miles from Rock creek. Water is distributed from this reservoir by four pipes twelve, thirty, thirty-six and forty-eight

inches in diameter.

The storage capacity of these two reservoirs is about 340,000,000 gallons, and the daily consumption and use of water, as measured recently, was 47,182,681 gallons, or 170 gallons per head.

# Great Falls Dam.

mouth of the conduit. At lowest stages of the river the water is six inches higher than the dam. The dam is now being raised 2 cal method 'for bringing increased water supply from the reservoir in Georgetown feet and 6 inches, so that when raised the to Washington by pipes or otherwise." mouth of the conduit will just be filled at

the lowest stages of the river.

The work of increasing the water supply of this city was commenced pursuant to an act of Congress approved July 15, 1882, and included (1) raising the dam in the Maryland channel at the Great Falls to an elevation of 148 feet above mean high tide at the Washington navy yard, and its extension at that height across Conn's Island and the Virginla channel of the river; (2) a tunnel co duit: (3) a reservoir, and (4) connecting this reserved with the existing system of water mains by a new line of large mains. The dam was finished in August, 1888, and the new mains laid up to the site of the reser-

# The "Lydecker" Tunnel.

The tunnel conduit extends 20,696 feet in a straight line from the east end of the distributing reservoir to a new reservoir of about 300,000,000 gallons capacity, situated east of Howard University, and at the southwest corner of the grounds of the Soidiers' Home. The cross section varies with the class of Indag used, the minimum area of this section being 76.34 square feet, and its hydraulic radius 2.46 feet. The depth of the bottom of this conduit below the proposed hydraulic grade line varies from 71 to 175

The original plans for the tunnel did not contemplate the recessity of lining the walls, as it was estimated that the rock through which the conduit was pierced would be sufficiently solid to retain the water without lining, but after the excavations had been made it was found that the rock deteriorated under atmospheric influences, and became so soft as to cause the water to percolate through the many fissures. This necessitated the lining of the tunnel, and the plans were amended so as to provide for the construction of a brick conduit inside of the rock excavation. Owing to the irregularities of the surface caused by the biasting of the rock, the inner wall of brick had to be backed by rubble masonry or filling, so as to present a solid wall to resist the pressure of the water, instead of a hollow shell. The contractors found that the darkness of the tunnel enabled them to do the work in a tunnel enabled them to do the work in a slipshod manner, and in long spaces the lining was left without backing. Whenever an inspector approached a warning was given and a bulkhead or false wall was thrown up by the men, thus giving the appearance of solid backing, and covering many role of dishonest workmanship.

### many rods of dishonest workmanship. Fraudulent Work Discovered.

In the summer of 1889 rumors reached this city that frauds of this character were being practiced in the work on the new Creton aqueduct tunnel in New York, which

of War.
This investigation was followed by a gineer of the construction. These charges were tried before a court-martial, and Major Lydecker was found guilty of care-lessness, and suffered a financial punishment.

Later a congressional investigation was had, the findings of the military courts were fully verified, and the work was abandoned. Operations had been discontinued in October, 1888, and the conduit was al-lowed to fill with water to the level of its possible exit at Rock Creek shaft. All parts of the conduit below a line lifty-four feet above its lowest point have been under water for about six years and a half, and other paris exposed to air and seepage water.

### The Recent Inquiry.

By an act of Congress of March 2, 1895, contemplating an increase of the water sup-Thanks to the efforts of Senator McMillan and other friends of the District in land other friends of the Dis completing the tunnel conduit," and if it should be determined that "the completion of the tunnel conduit is impracticable or too expensive," to report what was the best substitute plan "for bringing increased water supply from the reservoir in Georgetown by pipes or otherwise." In order to determine these questions, Gen. Craighill, chief of engineers, with the approval of the Secretary of War, convened a board of expert hydraulic engineers, consisting of Maj. W. L. Marshall, corps of engineers; Capt. James L. Lusk, corps of engineers; Mr. Al-phonse Fieley, New York; Mr. Desmond Fitz Gerald, Boston; Lieut. D. D. Gaillard, corps of engineers, recorder.
This hoard was specially charged with

the duty of ascertaining the practicability of utilizing the tunnel in increasing the water supply of the city. In his letter to Secretary Lamont suggesting the creation of the board Gen. Craighill said:

"The cost of completing the tunnel pro-ject is so much less than the cost of any ther project proposed that it would be a most serious matter to condemn this plan of water supply without reasons more cogent than now appear, and on the other hand, the distrust of the tunnel plan ex-isting in the minds of many of our citizens, and which formerly, at least, strongy possessed Congress, makes it necessary hat the recommendation for its adoption if this should seem advisable, should be supported by facts, figures and opinions so weighty as to carry conviction. Mere prejudice should not prevail to prevent the prejudice should not prevail to prevent the completion of the tunnel if full investigations show it to be economical and otherwise desirable to use it. The city of New York has row in successful use in connection with its water supply a great tunnel in which, while under construction, much more serious defects were discovered than in the Washington tunnel, still unfinished. Baltimore is also supplied with washington. than in the washington tunner, still unun-ished. Baltimore is also supplied with wa-ter through a long tunner, and so with other cities. Before giving my judgment I wish to have the advice of a board concashing one or more of the prominent civil engineers of the country who have had special experience with works for the sup-

#### ply of water for great cities." A Favorable Report.

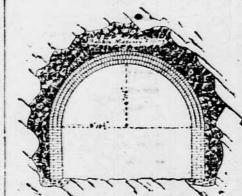
The board submitted its report about a nenth age, and, as is well known, it was trongly in favor of the completion of the tunnel. It was estimated that it would ost \$600,000 to complete the tunnel proper and that \$300,000 would be required for accessories and connections with the resrvoirs at its ends.
"When the amount necessary to complete

"When the amount necessary to complete the present tunnel is considered," said the board, "it is our opinion that no other means can provide as ecoflomical and efficient a method for conducting large quantities of water from one part of the District to another, provided, of course, that it is practicable to complete the present tunnel in such a manner as to insure safety in its operation and maintenance. With in its operation and maintenance. in its operation and maintenance, with the slight difference of level existing be-tween the distributing reservoir and the new reservoir, which is about two feet, the capacity of the tunnel, according to our omputations, is equal to that of nine 48inch pipes, cr more than three 6-foot pipes, of the same length. Considering the requirements of the city in the near future the addition to the distributing system of a structure of such large carrying capacity must prove of inestimable advantage. In conclusion, we have to report that it is our manimous judgment that it is 'feasible to complete the tunnel conduit,' with its The present height of the dam at Great sum of \$807,837, as stated in our estimate, and we believe that such completion will

# Gen. Craighill's Indorsement.

Gen. Craighill indorsed the report by expressing his "judgment" that the tunnel should be completed as soon as possible, and Secretary Lamont indorsed the judgment of the chief of engineers.

The principal object for the construction of the tunnel was to provide means for carrying a large amount of water, with but a small loss of head, from the termi-nus of the Washington aqueduct to the new reservoir, thus maintaining the pres sure in a large part of the city situated at a distance from the main distributing res ervoir. The pressure in this portion city is now drawn down in times of maxi-



Three-ring arch, with side walls. Rubble masonry backing.

mum draft by the very large consumption of water and the lack of sufficient means to relatorce the supply.

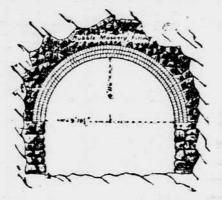
In its report the board said:

"Careful examinations of the nature and condition of the rock through which the tunnel is built have convinced us that it can be relied upon to withstand safely the pressure to which it will be submitted when the tunnel is filled with water and subjected to the maximum hydrostatic pressure. We found the rock, with but few exceptions, to e sound, strong and hard. The report of Messrs. Main and Sparrow, already alluded to, confirmed our own opinion as to the con-dition of the rock, inasmuch as these gentlemen found it in almost exactly the same condition today that it was in 1859. Although practically unsupported, the rock has only fallen in two or three places, and to an amount which we consider trivial. With the exception of a few schistose yeins, the rock shows no signs of disintegration These veins are few in number, and even at these points the rock appears, to a large ex-

Sparrow, who made a personal inspection of the tunnel in January, 1889, for the benefit of the board of expert engineers then investigating its condition, made another of Gan. Craighill's board, in order to ascertain what changes had taken place in the condition of the rock, the lining and the backing since their first examination. In

their report they stated the condition of the tunnel as follows:

"We made a general examination of the tunnel and lining throughout its entire length, and detail examinations as to the condition of the rock and backing at numerous points where openings in the lining had been previously made and examined by us. In the west heading from Champlain avenue shaft, at about station 9-1-95, we found the roof of the excavation had broken through the lagging, scattering the tion 23--80, where the roof has been tim-



Three-ring arch. No invert. Rul side walls and backing. Rubble mason:

bered, the rock has disintegrated and fallen into the tunnel just at the end of the timbering, leaving quite a large pocket in the roof of the tunnel. At about station 24--60 in the same heading, the rock, which is similar in character. 24-60 in the same heading, the rock, which is similar in character to that at station 22-80, has disintegrated, crushed through the lagging, and filled up about two-thirds of the width of the tunnel at the bottom. From Howard shaft west, and Foundry Branch shaft east, for a considerable distance, there is quite a deposit of gravel, stone, etc., in the tunnel, which was not there at our last report. With these exceptions, and the increase in strength of the mortar due to age, we noticed no change in the conditions of the tunnel now and those existing in January, 1889."

Mai. Knight's Views

## Maj. Knight's Views.

aqueduct, said: "When the Great Falls dam has been

raised 216 feet, which work is now in progmouth of the conduit will be full at low stages of the river. The discharge of the conduit will increase as the water is lowered in the Dalecarlia reservoir until the crown of the inlet of the conduit at the case, the water then will be 7.23 feet lower than at Great Falls, and the discharge of the nine-foot conduit, seven miles long, will be about 75,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, its maximum at low stages of the river. This reservoir is connected with the distributing reservoir by 10,150 feet of conduit, also nine feet in di-emeter. Water flowing through this conduit must have the same rate of fall as the nine-foot conduit in order that the discharge into the distributing reservoir may be at the same maximum rate of 75,000,000

the Howard University reservoir will cor- made good, is shown by the following fact: respond to a discharge into the latter of reduced, the discharge will be reduced. With the present rate of consumption, the the consumption will at least equal.

Temporary relief would then be had by giving to the dam at Great Falls additional height; but more permanent relief could only be afforded by an additional conduit from Great Falls to the Dalecarlia reser-voir and thence to the distributing reservoir. It will be a wise precaution to com-plete this additional conduit by 1910, and the preliminary studies should be entered upon immediately. If the discharges given are realized, they can only be at the expense of the storage capacities of the ferent reservoirs, for they correspond to a loss of 2.73 feet of water in the Dalecarlia reservoir, of 3.78 feet in the distributing and of 2.96 feet in the new, or jointly to a loss of storage capacity of about 100,000,000 gallons. The direct result of completing the tunnel conduit would be that a daily supply of about 50,000,000 gallons of water could be stored in the Howard University reservoir ready for distribution at a point two miles from the Capitol, while the present distributing reservoir is four miles therefrom. It is difficult to state with exactness what will be the result in different

### sections of the city." One Objection to Completion.

Maj. Knight, in his letter, presents sevral possible objections to the completion of the tunnel and answers them all but one. This he states to be "the extreme difficulty of repair in case of any accident." On this ground he says:

"All water above the level of the mouth of Rock creek shaft can readily be discharged into that creek; but the tunnel be low this level, when completed, will hold 9,500,000 gallons; of this quantity only 5, 000,000 can be pumped out at Rock creek shaft, with an extreme lift of about 45 feet. It would be necessary to pump about 3,-500,000 from the Champlain avenue and east shafts, with extreme lifts of 127 and 128 feet, and 1,000,000 from Foundry branch shaft, with maximum lift of 65 feet.

"About 9,500,000 gallons of water must then be taken from the tunnel at four different shafts before the tunnel would be open to entire inspection from end to end. With boilers, engines and buckets of considerable size this might be done in five days. After the water had been removed there would be all the difficulty of repairs. which would be occasioned by access for men and materials only by means of shafts from a mile to a mile and a quarter apart. There can be no doubt that were repairs needed they could be executed only with extreme difficulty.

The ordinary dangers to which a tunnel aqueduct under internal pressure is exposed are the falling of rock or earth from roof, the forcing in of the sides and the opening of cracks in the lining occasioned by internal pressure. The first two may be guarded against by suitable lining, including invert; the opening of cracks in the lin-ing must be prevented by the resistance of the rock walls exerted through a solid maonry backing of the lining.
"The construction of the new Croton aque-

bere. This was shortly afterward verified by the admissions of some of the workingmen, and newspaper charges were made and promptly investigated by the Secretary

A Personal Inspection by Experts. Messrs. Thomas B. Main and Andrew J. struction of defective or missing masonry by hand. It is difficult to conceive of any accident (other than that which an earthquake might occasion) to which the tunnel would be exposed which could not be properly guarded against during the completion inspection in January last for the benefit would be difficult and require much time."

### Col. Elliot's Opinion. The expert commission having invited the opinion of Col. George B. Elliot, U. S. A., retired, formerly in charge of the water supply, that officer submitted a letter,

which is published in H. R. document 166, containing the various reports on the tunnel inquiry. Col. Elliot in this document answers the only objection considered by Major Knight as at all serious, and that is the difficulty of repairing the tunnel. He says: "It is not only difficult, but it is impossi ble to conceive of any accidents that can-not be provided against during the comple-tion of the tunnel. In view of the tremen-

dous responsibility that had been put upon him, to say nothing of the loss of so much money if the turnel should be abandoned, or of the disappointment that an adverse report from him would produce in the District of Columbia, which has paid one-half the cost of the work and has nearly re-covered from the effects of the report of the commission of experts of 1889 and now hopes and trusts that the tunnel will be a success after all, I do not see how it was possible for Major Knight to so thoroughly convince himself that there are and will be no dangers of accidents 'which could rot be properly guarded against during the completion of the work,' and then come to the extraordinary conclusion found at the end of his report. "He first says in effect that there is no

danger of accidents, and then condemns the tunnel because 'if any occur, repairs would be difficult and require much time. His condemnation is founded on nothing to be discovered in his report. In fact, all the facts stated by him and all his deductions from the facts are discovered in the facts of the fac tions from the facts are against his conclusion. He acknowledges that 'the possi-bility of the necessity of repairs' is both 'small and remote,' yet in spite of this he condemns the tunnel and suggests a plan of his own, which, from his own figures, would cost rearly half a million dollars more than his estimated cost of completing in a thorough manner the acqueduct tunnel, and which would not have one-third of its capacity for carrying water to the Howard

## Moj. Knight's Plan.

In a recent report in regard to the results to be accomplished by raising the dam at the Great Falls and completing the tunnel conduit and reservoir, Major Knight, formerly in charge of the Washington formerly in charge of the cost of completing the kauf en blow he nose, en wunk he eye.

E een de fust dele dey ain't been no big had to the board of deacons, Charles kauf en blow he nose, en wunk he eye.

It has been decided to hold the spring formerly in the vicinity of Washington.

It has been decided to hold the spring formerly in the first Tuesday in the comp plan, which is, west of Rock creek, 'mainly in tunnel' (he proposes to substitute one tunnel for another), is \$1,503,209, a difference

tem would cost nearly half a million of dol-lars more than the completion of the tun-en he trow 'way he kahd. Jackson say: 'I that reservoir is uncovered. When this is nel, while the capacity of the new line of got two jack, but I want fur know ef I go works proposed by him is not one-third of the capacity of the tunnel.

# The Danger of Accidents.

only one worth considering in the case of structions of the waterway by falls of rock yet unlined this danger is to be guarded gallons in twenty-four hours. This requires a fall of 1.55 feet between the two reserroof so the distributing reservoir is connected with the Howard University reservoir by the incomplete tunnel conduit. A fall of 1.03 feet from the distributing to "When Maj. Knight emptied the tunnel 54,000,000 gallons. This discharge is not, all parts of it below a line 54 feet above its of course, the maximum discharge of the lewest point had been under water for about conduit. If these differen falls be six years and a half and the other parts exposed to air and seepage water during the same time. During this long period the fails may be reduced; but in eighteen years | seams of the rock of the roof of the tunnel had been softened and the rock had been probably exceed, the maximum discharge put in a condition that without doubt pernitted all of it to fall that could fall or would ever fall, and yet it was found that the three miles of lining (about) had perfeetly filled its main object; that is to say, it stopped and prevented from falling into the waterway, and without any injury to itself, all masses of rock that may have been detached from the roof of the tunnel during the six years that it was full of water, and, what is more important, at the time the tunnel was emptied last July.
"Where the tunnel has been completed as was originally contemplated-that is to say, where the spaces between the arched lining and the rock roof have been solidly filled with rubblestone masonry or with concrete, the arched lining can never again be subjected to shocks. There may be at some places exterior pressures, but none that the

arch will not be able to withstand. Twelve Days' Supply Possible. "In regard to time for repairs in case of accidents, although I agree with Major Knight in thinking that it is most improbable that any will occur, I may remark that the capacity of the two western reservoirs is about 340,000,000 gallons, of which, as Major Knight correctly says, about 300,-000,000 gallons are available. The capacity of the Howard University reservoir is 300,000,000 gallons, making 600,000,000 gallons that will be available in the three reservoirs. Without taking into account the daily supply from Great Falls, which no accident to the tunnel could interfere with, this amount of water is equal to about twelve days' supply, and much more in case of an accident, for the use of water would then be restricted by the Commissioners of the District, as is now done in times of low water in the Potomac.

"Major Knight's estimate of the time that would be required to empty the tunnel is about five days. Therefore, taking into consideration only the amount of water stored in the reservoirs, and not considering at all the constant replenishing from Great Falls of the water drawn from the two western reservoirs, there would be seven days (twenty-one days of eight hours) for repairs; and I think it improbable that there would be any suffering for want of water in the city during a repair to the tun-nel in the improbable even of an accident to it, although there may be pressures in the areas that will depend on the Howard University reservoir.

### Gen. Meigs' Approval. Col. Eillot appends to his opinion a let-

ter written to him in 1801 by the late Gen. M. C. Meigs, in reference to a report made by Col. Elliot on the water supply. Gen. Meigs said: "I also note that you were making arrangements to measure the daily outflow of water from the unfortunate tunnel, so badly managed in construction and so foolishly, it seems to me, abandoned. So many small streams descend into nataval rifts in the subsoil and reappear after traveling considerable distances, still being of considerable volume, that I do not think it likely that this tunnel, though not was in the hands of the same contractors at the local enterprise, and suspicion was the local enterprise, and suspicion was raised against the integrity of the work as the local enterprise, and we believe that when closed in by proper masonry construction all disintegration will cease. In brief, we believe there

very wet season given vent to the disastrous floods over the town, apprehension of which seemed to me to be influencing our legislators when they discussed the measures to be taken to remedy in some degree the effects of the execution by condense the effects of the execution by degree the effects of the execution by con-tractors on this tunnel. As even in New York, under the baleful influence of politi-cal engineering, the Croton aqueduct has at length mended its leaky revetments and now pours into the great city an abundant supply of water, so I do not doubt that the day will come when, the panic of the day forgotten, the great bore, though lo-cated too low for economy, will be com-pleted, and will give the capital an abundant supply of Potomac water.'

## HE WAS FROM NEW YORK. A New Method in a Poker Game and

known as the "grillage," on Sullivan's Island, near Charleston. The grillage is opposite to Fort Moultrie, and, as Sambo remarked, "'E is de betterest place on de whole island fur ketch sheephead."

"Samto," said old Daddy November, wot you tink am de reeson why sheephead wunt bite no udder kine o' bait 'cept fiddler? Wuffer 'e ain't lub shrimp?" "I doan' know," replied Sambo. "'E Lerry funny, een de sheephead; kos shrimp nice, en fiddler am nasty leetle crab."
"Nobody can't 'count fur funny t'ings,"

said November. "Yes, 'e kin sometimes," said Sambo;

"Yes, 'e kin sometimes," said Sambo; "fur instant, 'id you ebber hear ob a nigger play pokah en tell you 'e han'?"
"No," said November. "Sich a man muss be a jackass."
"Well, my man ain't no jackass none 'tall. Ob kose, you know dat de kahd pahty wot play eer my house moas always persiss ob Gawge Washinton en Primus Green en me en Hendry Drane, wot sell Green en me en Hendry Drane, wot sell fowl. Howsumeber, dere was one mo' nigger wot play wid me on de nite wot I gwine tell 'tout. Hendry interjuce 'em to me by de name ob Jackson, en say he come from Nu-Yawk, en was he fren. W'en I tink 'bout wot nappen, I moas' 'spishun Drane." "Wot happen?" said November, as he pulled in his line and found that his bait had disappeared.

"Dish yer what happen," replied Sambo.
"We all sot down en cut fur de dele, en
Drane win 'em, en dele de kahd, en say to "The plan proposed by him is a conduit from the distributing reservoir to the west side of Rock creek, and thence the water is to be carried by three 48-inch mains to the to be carried by three 48-inch mains to the to be carried by three 48-inch mains to the to be carried by three 48-inch mains to the to be carried by three 48-inch mains to the to be carried by three 48-inch mains to the to be carried by three 48-inch mains to the to be carried by three 48-inch mains to the to be carried by three 48-inch mains to the total carried by three 48-i Howard University reservoir. In respect of bout 'em, too.' 'Funny habit,' remalk the comparative cost of completing the Gawge Washinton; en Primus Green gone out, but Primus call 'em on two nine, en Jackson tek de pot, kos 'e got two jack, in favor of completing the aqueduct tunnel of about \$270,000, but his estimate provides for only three 48-inch mains.

"We find that Maj. Knight's proposed sysrite fur trow 'way one jack en draw fur flush.' We all tell 'em 'e got rite; so 'e draw one kahd. Washinton tek Wen I look at my kahd, I moas' "Of the dangers of accidents to aqueduct tunnels generally, mentioned by him, the conly one worth considering in the case of our aqueduct tunnel is the danger of obstructions of the waterway by falls of rock stummick en trow 'way two king. I moas from the roof. In the portions of the tunnel yet unlined this danger is to be guarded against by the completion of the brick say to myself: 'I got Jackson now, 'kaus flush ain't nuttin' longside ob my fo' seben.' Den I liff Jackson ten cent, en 'e see 'em en rise me ten mo'. Den I histe 'em gen, en 'e liff me back, en I rise 'em gen, en 'e liff me sum mo'. 'E een fak, we liff each adder so much dat my munny gib out en I

bleeged to call. 'Wot you got?' I sang out. "'I got flush, ob kose,' remahk Jackson. "Den I reech out fur de pot, en sho' my fo seben."
"En, ob kose, Jackson been 'stonish,"

sa'd November.
"No. I is de nigger wot was 'stonish',"
said Sambo. "Jackson been say dat 'e got flush, en so 'e hab, but he flush knock my fo' seben cole De flush wot Jackson sot behine persiss ob de nine, ten, jack, queen, en king ob club. I nebber will play kahd agen wid nigger from Nu-Yawk, speshumly han' een pokah, en am fren ob Hendry Drane."

#### Another Solomon. From Household Words.

There are still judges in the world who are almost as wise as King Solomon and veritable "Daniels come to judgment." Such an one presides over a local court in the Isle of Scio. An action for damages was brought against a local railway company arising out of a serious collision. A man had lost an arm in the affair, and a young married woman had been made a widow. For the loss of the arm the judge awarded 6,000 plastres, and only 2,000 for the loss of the husband At this there were loud murmurs, where upon the judge just!fled himself in the following terms: "My dear people, my verdict must remain, for you will see it is a just one. Poor Nikola has lost his arm, and nothing But you," turning to the woman, "you are still young and pretty. You have now some money; you will easily find another husband, who possibly may be as good, perhaps bet-ter, than your dead lord." The people cheered and congratulated each other on having such a judge.

#### Pessimist and Optimist. From the Chicago Record.

"Mr. Insite, give the class your idea of optimist and pessimist." "Yes, sir. An optimist is a man who is happy when he's miserable, and a pessimist is a man who is miserable when he's happy.'



"Wouldn't yer like ter 'ave one o' them things, Liza Ann?" "No. I wouldn't be seen on one. I don't think they're nice for lidies!"-London

## IN THE CHURCHES

the election of a new secretary for the association. Mr. C. C. Slocum has resigned his position as second assistant secretary, to take effect on the 1st of March, at which time he will leave for an Ohio town, where he has been tendered a business position. This leaves the Y. M. C. A. with only one secretary to do the work that was formerly done by three, so that it is expected that the selection of the new general officer will not be long postponed.

The Men's Club of the Gurley Memorial Presbyterian Church is now entering on the second year of a prosperous existence. How It Worked.

From the New York Times.

Early on a Sunday morning in July, a few years ago, Sambo Robinson and old Daddy November were seated on the rocks.

How it Worked.

During the past war its sessions have been largely attended and lectures have been delivered by Profs. Otis Mason, H. A. Hazrie and Henry Gannett, Maj Geo. H. Harries, Dr. Evermann, Mr. A. B. Johnson and Maj. L. B. Williams. The carolled membership of the claim is a prosperous existence. membership of the club is about seventy-five and the officers for this year are as follows: President, Wm. T. S. Curtis; vice presidents, Charles M. Overacker and E. A. Coleman; secretaries, E. M. Finch and Ralph Baldwin, and treasurer, Thomas

> A boys' choir was organized last Tuesday evening at St. Paul's Catholic Church, corner of 15th and V streets. The entire membership of the choir will be about forty and they will render the music for the first time during holy week at the celebration of the "Tenebre." Thereafter the music at the 9 o'clock mass on Sundays will be in the beauty of the sundays of the sundays will be in the sundays of the sundays will be in their charge. This is the second boy choir to be organized among the Catholic churches of Washington, the other being at St. Stephen's, but as the tendency is more and were the stephen's. is more and more to male voices in church music, there are several of the local Cath-olic churches who are contemplating organizing these vested choirs to render por-

> tions of the services.
>
> The Western Presbyterian Church has organized its mission and put it into active operation. It is located in a three-story building at the corner of 25th and H streets. The ground floor is exceedingly well lighted and so it has been devoted to the Sunday school exercises and as a place

for public meetings.

Rev. Henry C. Parkman, well known among Washington Episcopalians on ac-count of his former connection with the among Washington Episcopalians on account of his former connection with the Brotherhood of St. Andrew as its secretary, has returned from New Mexico, where he has been during the past year. While at Las Vegas, where he conducted a mirrion, Mr. Parkman took orders in the church, but on account of the effect of the climate on his wife's health, was not able to stay there, and so expects to receive a charge somewhere in the vicinity of Washington.

also a delegate to the general assembly, which meets in May at Saratoga Springs. The Epworth League has gotten out its first directory. A short historical sketch of the league, the constitution, and a list of the general league officers, general conference district, conference, Washington district and chapter officers are given. The Sabbath school of the New Church, Swedenborgian, is now being held in the main auditorium of the church pending the erection of a regular Sunday school building adjoining the church on the south. Since moving into the new home the school has received a number of additions to its membership and is in first-class condition.

Mr. W. C. McMichael has returned to his old position as superintendent in charge of the Central Union Mission. He was for- Dr. Thomas J. Shahan of the Cathoic Unimerly superintendent for six years, and the best one the mission ever had, so the board of directors declare. The work of adding to the equipment of the mission still goes on. A large open space on the fifth floor has been recently divided into small dormitories for men, fitted up with cot beds and a chair. There is a growing demand for more sleeping room at the mission, and as fast as possible the directors are endeavoring to open up new dormitories. They have also had painting and white washing done in a number of places in the building.

One of the boys' classes of the First Baptist Church Sabbath School gave an entertainment in the lecture room of the church last evening. The youngsters presented a musical and literary program, and at its close served refreshments. The raised is to be devoted to the cause of mis-

Grace Reformed Sunday School has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Superintendent, H. W. M. Shook; asyear: Superintendent, H. W. M. Apple; sistant superintendent, Hugh L. Apple; secretary, J. C. R. Main; treasurer, Miss Nannie Gilbert; librarian, W. H. H. Nannie Gilbert; librarian, W. H. H. Knight; assistant secretary, Miss Annie E. Helff, and organist, Miss Annie Main. The Junior Christian Endeavor Society of the Assembly Presbyterian Church gave a

surprise social to their superintendent, Rev. Howard Wilbur Ennis, pastor of the Western Presbyterian Church, began last Thursday evening a series of lectures on "The History of the English Bible," followed by a question box at the close of each lecture; the course to extend over some months. Grace Baptist Church recently held "a

oox opening," from which about \$60 was realized. It was gotten up by the Women's Circle, and consisted of a "portrait party" in the earlier part of the evening, followed by the opening of the boxes. The money will be applied toward the debt incurred It Was on a Lonely Road and He in making the recent improvements to the It has been decided to hold the next

eting of the District Epworth League on March 23, at Wesley Church. The pro gram will be in charge of the department of mercy and help. The entire meeting will be in the nature of a welcome to the pastors after their return from conference, March 29 at North Capitol Church.

The First Baptist Church has gotten out elected clerk of the church in place of Dr.

On Thursday and Friday evenings of this coming week there will be a convention of the Sunday schools of the Reformed churches of the eastern district classis of Maryland. It will be held in Grace Church, on 15th street northwest, and it is expected that there will be present repre-sentatives from about eight churches, only one of which is in this city. The speakers will be from Baltimore. These gatherings are held annually. Rev. Adolos Allen delivered the address

before the last meeting of the Presbyterian Ministers' Association, in which he impressions as gathered by him while in Europe last summer.
One evening this week the board of man-

agers of the Epworth League Oratorical Association met at Foundry Church to make arrangements for the third annual contest of cratory. It was decided to hold the contest Friday evening, March 6, at Foundry M. E. Church. The present exec williams, is to preside, but other details of the program are not yet completed, ex-cept the order in which the contestants will make their appearance. These will be as follows: H. C. Sanford of Metropolitan Chapter, O. W. Godwin of Hamline Chap-ter and Harry O. Hine of Waugh. Subter and Harry O. Hine of Waugh. Sub-committees were appointed on judges, decorations and prize. The latter will be as

in former years, an Oxford teachers' Bible A number of gentlemen of distinguished literary ability have been asked to act as No definite action has been taken as yet by the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association in regard to

since its inception, three years ago.

The congregation of Grace P. E. Church, The congregation of Grace P. E. Church, corner of 9th and D streets southwest, are making an carnest effort to pay off the debt on their edifice, incurred last spring in remodeling it. One evening recently they gave a concert which netted a considerable sum. Some of the numbers on the program were: "The Bugler," Malcolm Brown; "Ben Bolt," Miss Jessica Tabler; "Cousin Jelediah," Karl J. Daniel and a chorus, and an "Old Time Song." Miss Rita Wrenn. Nearly all the selections were patriotic in character. At the conclusion of the program there was a colonial tea, with a number of the participants in tea, with a number of the participants in costs me. The leader of the concert was

E. H. Daniel. Prof. William J. Palmer has reorganized so many concerts last season, gratuitously, to help out a number of struggling churches. He will pursue the same course this season, and has already given concerts at North Capitol and Trinity M. E.

Rev. Richard Lewis Howell, rector of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, preached a sermon before the Brotherhood of St. An-drew of Trinity Church last Sunday eventhat the rector of the church, Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Addison, was his first rector.

A special course of sermons has been prepared for Wednesday evenings in Lent at St. Alexander Church, the preschere being

pared for Wednesday evenings in Lent at St. Aloys'es Caurch, the preachers being as follows: February 26, Rev. Father H. Shandelle; March 4, Rev. E. J. McDevitt, S. J.; March 11, Rev. E. J. McTammany, S. J.; March 18, Rev. J. F. X. Mulvaney, and March 25, Rev. W. J. Tynan, S. J. Rev. B. Peyton Brown, a former presiding elder of the Washington district, has taken up his residence in this city.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Grace Reformed Church gave a "portrait party" Tuesday evening at the residence of one of the members. Each person brought the earliest photograph of him or herself; these were then numbered, and a prize was given

were then numbered, and a prize was given to the person guessing the identity of the greatest number The ladies of St. Paul's Catholic Church are preparing for an extensive fair to be given during the month of May, in the grounds adjoining the parochial residence, which will be converted into a miniature

world's fair. The congregation of the Western Presbyterian Church at a recent meeting elected church officers as follows: Trustees, Jas. Ratcliffe and Dr. J. Thomas Kelley,

of the church gave an entertainment re-cently, called a "bonnet trimming," for the benefit of their '96 convention fund.

Thursday of this week the annual retreat of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul com-menced at St. Patrick's Church. There have been special masses each day Thursday, and tomorrow morning all the local societies of the order will receive communion in a body at St. Patrick's. The services have been conducted by the Rev. Father John E. Gurn of the Marist Fathers. The general meeting of all the local conferences is to take place tomorrow evening at Carroll Hall, at which time reports are to be read from the secretaries, giving the results of the past year's labors,

versity. The pastor of the churches of Washington have been requested by the two patriotic societies of the revolution, in a circular letter, to present patriotism as a religious duty in their sermons tomorrow.

Rev. Dr. Satterlee has sent a circular letter to the clergy of the diocese of Washington, inviting them and such of the laity as may desire to be present to attend the services at Calvary Church, New York city, March 25, of consecration of himself as bishop of the diocze of Washington. The circular states: "ae services will be as follows: Celebration of holy communion, Calvary Chapel, 220 East 23d street, 7 a.m. Celebration of holy communion, Calvary Church, 8 a.m. Morning prayer and second celebration of holy communion, Calvary Church, 9 a.m. Consecration service, Cal-vary Church, 10:30 a.m. The clergy and laity of the diocese of Washington will kindly meet at 10 a.m. at 106 East 22d str are invited to take luncheon at Calvary rectory after the service is over."

The Ladies' Aid Society of the German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church had their mouthly gathering Thursday, at the residence of Mrs. Philip Reiter, 1425 6th street northwest. Among those present were Mrs. G. Emmert, Mrs. W. Heine, Mrs. D. Mauss, Mrs. Herfurth, Mesdames Elliott, Kernwein, Mueden, Rupprecht, Preinkert and Sardo, and Rev. Mr. Morhart and Messrs, D. Mauss and J. Preinkert. The Lenten services at St. Patrick's The Lenten services at St. Patrick's Church will be as follows: Sundays, 7:29 p.m., vespers; sermon by Rev. D. J. Stafford, D. D., and benediction. Wednesdays, 7:30 p.m., rosary; sermon by Rey, J. F. McGee, and benediction; subject, "Why I Am a Catholic." Fridays, 7:30 p.m., de-

# MEETING A WILDCAT.

Sang "Home, Sweet Home,"

votions of the way of cross and benedic-

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times, The Winsted Citizen relates an odd experience of George O. Hill of Burrville while driving home Friday night of last week.

He was driving along at a rapid gait, and at the conclusion of the program there when suddenly his horse stopped and stood will be an informal reception. The Jun'or stock still. Mr. Hill, wondering what when suddenly his horse stopped and stood . Epworthians are also to hold a meeting on made his horse act in such a manner, got out of the wagon, when a terrifying sight a directory of the officers and members of met his eyes. It was a large wildent, the congregation. Moncure Burke has been standing in the middle of the road, his eyes gleaming in the darkness,

After Mr. Hill had somewhat recovered from his scare, he made an attempt to get into his wagon, but the cat growled when he moved, and Mr. Hill stayed where he was. He could devise no means to get away, and the more he looked at the cat the more he wished he was home by his own freside. When he compared his own predicament to the comfortable situation of his own home he began singing, if we may credit the Citizen's story, Sweet Home," in a manner that would excite much merriment if the situation was otherwise. The sound found its way to the cars of a party in a neighboring formhouse, who came to the rescue, armed with gues and sticks. The cat, when he caught ight of the rescuing thought discretion the better part of valor,

